

17, LANSDOWNE CIRCUS,
LEAMINGTON,
March, 1913.

To the Solihull Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Fourth Annual Report on the health of the Rural District of Solihull.

At the request of the Local Government Board, the Report for each Constituent District of the Warwickshire Combined Districts is now, for the first time, since 1878, compiled so as to be complete in itself, and no longer forms part of a General Report on the whole of the Districts.

At their meeting held on March 8th, 1913, the Joint Committee resolved that the Report for each of the eight Districts should be separately printed and bound.

In the preparation of this Report I have endeavoured to follow the suggestions laid down in the Memorandum issued in November, 1912, by the Local Government Board, and would point out that much of the information which would appear to be unnecessary to those who are acquainted with the District is nevertheless particularly required by that Board.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE E. TANGYE,

Medical Officer of Health

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Solihull Rural District.

Area, exclusive of Water, 41,457 Acres.

Inland Water, 350 Acres.

			Census, 1891.		Census, 1901.		Census, 1911.
Population ...	...	...	12,786	...	14,673	...	18,762
Inhabited Houses ...	...	...	2,748	...	3,220	...	4,242
Average number of persons							
per house	...	...	4.7	...	4.4	...	4.4
Estimated Population (1912), 19,260.							

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—The three main centres of population, namely, Solihull, Shirley, and Olton, are of a suburban residential type. The rest of the District is rural in character, with a growing tendency, in the neighbourhood of the Great Western Railway main line, to become residential. Rapid development in this direction is taking place, especially at Dorridge and Knowle, and also at that part of Balsall Parish which is near Berkswell Station on the London and North Western main line.

Agriculture is the only industry of importance in the District itself.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—Solihull, Shirley, Olton, and Knowle are fortunate in being supplied at the present time, directly or indirectly, with water from the Birmingham mains. Altogether 1,195 houses are supplied directly from this source, whilst in addition a number of houses at Knowle receive Birmingham water through the North Warwickshire Water Company's mains.

The outlying villages depend upon private wells of the usual shallow type. During the year sixty defective well-water supplies have been remedied, either by connecting the

house to the water-main, where such has been available, or by improvements to the well and its surroundings.

The question of providing a proper water supply for the hamlet of Temple Balsall, whose present polluted supply has been described in previous Reports, has not yet advanced to a definite settlement, although it has been very fully discussed from all points of view. Without going into the details of the scheme, it may be said that the assistance offered by Lady Leveson's Charity amounts to half the original outlay necessary to extend the main from Knowle, and a serious responsibility will rest upon the Sanitary Authority until a proper supply is provided. Whilst this step would not directly benefit the remainder of the Parish, except by providing pure water at the Schools which are attended by children from a fairly wide area, it must be remembered that at no very distant date the remainder of the Parish will require water and sewage schemes, which will in no way benefit Temple Balsall.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The old system of sewerage which serves Solihull proper drains to an outfall of fifteen acres at Catherine-de-Barnes. Here the sewage is received into upward filtration tanks, from which it is treated on the land. One effluent passes into a tributary of the Blythe, and another into the Canal.

The new system which is just completed takes the sewage from Blossomfield, Shirley, and Widney Manor, to an outfall at Barston of over 27 acres. Here the sewage is treated on modern bacteriological principles, the effluent passing into the Blythe.

Olton sewage passes to an area of ten acres, where it is distributed from the settling tank upon land, from which the effluent joins Hatchford Brook.

The sewage from Knowle village is similarly treated after upward filtration, on an area of nine acres, and that from

Dorridge, after passing through a settling tank, on an area of seven acres, the effluent from the former passing eventually into the Blythe, and from the latter into the canal.

Less important disposal areas take the road water, and a certain amount of slop water from Tanworth, Barston, and Baddesley.

The various sewage works under the Council have given effluents satisfactory to the County Medical Officer of Health during the year.

The outfall for the hamlet of Temple Balsall has been the subject of complaint, and I reported upon this matter to the Council in July. The Bailiff of the Charity has since had certain works carried out under the superintendence of the Sanitary Inspector and myself, which should greatly improve this outfall.

Amongst areas where sewer extensions are most desirable I would again mention Arden Road, Dorridge, upon the over-worked cesspools of which row of villas I reported last year. The sewerage of this road, besides being greatly needed from a sanitary point of view, would once and for all abolish the continual expense of the emptying now done by the Council's carts. Lug Trout Lane, Elmdon Heath, and certain other roads present similar conditions which can only be removed by extending existing sewers.

Much of the Sanitary Inspector's time has been spent in supervising house connections to the new sewers in the Shirley and Blossomfield areas. One hundred and twenty-four such connections were made under his superintendence during the year. The substitution in this way of water carriage for objectionable types of the conservancy system, and also the abolition of dumb-wells, is rapidly improving the sanitation of this part of the District.

Closet Accommodation.—Whilst it is impossible to give exact figures, it may be said in general terms that the dry conservancy system is the rule in those parts without public

water supplies, with the exception of the larger houses, which have dumb-wells. In the areas where mains are available, almost all houses, from small villas upwards, have the water carriage system, as well as many cottages, although a proportion of the latter even in these areas are still on the conservancy system. Fifty-six conversions to the water-carriage system were carried out during the year under the Inspector's supervision.

As will be seen from the Inspector's report, a great deal of work has been done in the improvement of the conservancy system, which remains in one form or another a necessity in the parts of the district where sewerage and public water supplies are wanting.

The following exact figures as to these details, as well as to types of water supply in certain small houses and cottages inspected during the year, will indicate the usual conditions met with in the district in this class of property.

SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.				Number of Houses Inspected.	Closet Accommo- dation.	Houses with Public Water Supply.	Houses with Well Water
Parish.							
Knowle	...	...	...	51	W.C.'s 3 Pails 10 Privies 15	1	50
Balsall	...	...	...	25	W.C.'s — Pails 10 Privies 4		25
Solihull, including Shirley and Olton				295	W.C.'s 169 Pails 61 Privies 37	147	148
Barston	...	...	...	2	W.C.'s — Pails — Privies 1		2
Tanworth	...	...	...	23	W.C.'s — Pails 16 Privies 3		23
Nuthurst	...	...	...	2	W.C.'s — Pails 1 Privies —		2
Packwood	...	...	...	2	W.C.'s — Pails 2 Privies —		2
Lapworth	...	...	...	7	W.C.'s — Pails 6 Privies —		7
				<hr/> 407	<hr/> 338	<hr/> 148	<hr/> 259

Scavenging.—The Surveyor's Report appended shows the large amount of work done in this department at Solihull and Knowle. There is no Destructor, ashes and refuse being removed to the Council's tips, and night-soil to the various outfalls.

The very large number of dumb-wells requiring emptying will be much reduced by the connections now being made to the new sewers, and further extensions of sewers which, as has been mentioned, will be found necessary in the near future, will still further reduce the need for this cumbersome and expensive method of dealing with sewage.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.—The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's Report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his Report will be found full details on this matter, as well as on the premises controlled by Byelaws.

SCHOOLS.—The schools of the District have been inspected as occasion arose, and Managers have willingly complied with suggestions for improvements in sanitation.

At Shirley Church Schools water has been laid on from the main, and a modern water-carriage system has been substituted for the previous unsatisfactory dry disposal method.

At Tanworth Schools arrangements have been made for the more frequent cleansing of the outside offices.

At Balsall Street School structural improvements have been made in the dry disposal method which is at present a necessity in that part of the District.

The same remark applies to Temple Balsall Schools, where very considerable improvements in structure have been made.

At Elmdon a similar improvement has been effected at the premises occupied by the teacher and adjoining the School.

No other serious defects came under notice, and on the whole the sanitation and water supply of the elementary schools of the District are satisfactory.

Temple Balsall must be here again mentioned, however, with reference to the water supply provided for the School, which is situated at the Temple. As a temporary measure it was suggested some time ago that the water should be taken daily from the well which showed the least amount of animal pollution, and that it should be boiled and cooled before use. This method, I understand, has been carried out ever since ; but a permanent supply of this kind cannot be considered suitable for a large school.

FOOD.—The milk supply from the dairies of the District is estimated at 1,140 gallons per day, and practically all that is not consumed in the District is sent into Birmingham. The Inspector's report shows the amount of supervision over this industry, and although the cowsheds and their surroundings in many instances leave much to be desired, it is satisfactory to report that eleven sheds have received considerable structural improvements during the year, some having been practically re-built.

No action has been taken by the Local Authority under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops Orders with regard to tuberculosis. On the whole the dairy herds probably compare favourably in respect to this disease with many rural districts. Two dairy farms are kept tubercle-free on scientific lines by their owners, but no active steps have been taken, as far as I have been able to gather, by the remaining sixty-eight cow-keepers.

The twenty-five Bakehouses of the District have been under constant supervision, and on the whole are kept in a

cleanly manner, lime washing being periodically carried out. Structural improvements to Bakehouses or surroundings have been obtained in three cases.

Full details are given in the Inspector's Report with regard to the results of his constant inspection of the meat trade. With a few exceptions, the fifteen slaughter-houses are fairly satisfactory from a structural point of view, and various improvements have been obtained during the year.

Certain slaughter-houses which still fall below a reasonable standard in this respect are shortly to receive special attention. On the whole the cleanliness of these buildings is satisfactorily maintained.

Details of the carcasses and parts of carcasses condemned as unfit for food are given in the appended report, and it will be noted that in all cases the meat was voluntarily surrendered by the butcher, so that formal action under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was not needed. It is satisfactory to record that the butchers of the District have co-operated with the Council's officers by at once reporting to the Inspector when carcasses presented a suspicious appearance after slaughter.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered in the District entirely by the Officers of the County Council.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

Number of Houses Inspected for purposes of Sec. 17 of Act 1909.		Number of Houses found unfit for Habitation.	Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
1911	105	2	2	Nil	58	Nil
1912	124	15	3	3	72	Nil

The 124 houses completely inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations during the past year were distributed thus in five of the eleven parishes of the District, namely :—

Balsall	...	...	...	...	21 houses.
Knowle	...	...	...	...	9 „
Lapworth	...	...	...	...	3 „
Solihull (including Shirley)	...	...	...	...	78 „
Tanworth	...	...	...	...	13 „
					<hr/>
					124 „

Fifteen of these houses—six in Shirley Parish, six at Tanworth, two at Solihull, and one at Olton—were found unfit for habitation, but it was only necessary to make three representations to the Council with a view to Closing Orders. One of the remaining twelve unfit houses was voluntarily closed by the owner, and satisfactory repairs were undertaken in the case of all the others.

The Council made Closing Orders in the three cases with reference to which I gave a representation under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act. These houses were all inspected by a committee, and the owner in each case was given an opportunity of attending the Council meeting, at which the question was discussed before the Closing Resolution was passed. Two of these houses have since been demolished.

Altogether seventy-two houses were put into a habitable state without resort to Closing Orders ; thirteen were in course of repair at the end of the year ; and in twenty-one cases the required repairs had not been commenced when the year closed.

In thirty-five houses a complete inspection did not reveal any defects of sufficient importance to require notice to the owner.

Details as to the defects found during inspection appear in the Inspector's Report.

With reference to back-to-back houses I would here add that two sets of such houses exist in the District. At Knowle two old cottages, otherwise habitable, back against another similar pair. At Olton there is a double row of cottages, twenty-four in all, built on this principle. Of these, however, seven pairs have been made into seven single houses by doors through the intervening wall. The remaining ten houses consist of one room downstairs and two upstairs, and are of the ordinary back-to-back type. A redeeming feature exists, however, inasmuch as the fireplace both downstairs and upstairs is in the party wall opposite the windows, and a certain amount of through ventilation is thus possible. These latter houses are occupied by small families or single persons. The situation of this block of buildings is an open one, and although certain repairs are needed, the sanitation and structure are fairly good.

Other general details on the Housing of the Working Classes of the District were given in my last Annual Report. It may here be said that, taken as a whole, the cottages compare favourably with those of several other Warwickshire Districts. There is also, I am glad to state, in general a willingness on the part of landlords to comply with the Council's requirements, which is unfortunately not universal in rural areas. Hence, with the exception of the three Closing Orders mentioned, and two notices with respect to water supplies, no statutory notices have been needed, all work being carried out on informal communications from the Sanitary Inspector. It is much to be desired that this satisfactory method of working will continue.

Whilst cottages are in good demand, and tenants would be readily found for many more new houses of low rental if erected, there is not the acute need of such housing elsewhere

prevalent. The tenants of the four houses closed during the year were able to obtain other accommodation, and the cases of overcrowding given in the appended list are, for the most part, not of a serious type.

From the Surveyor's Report it will be seen that 69 new houses were erected during the year.

The Census figures at the head of my Report show that the number of persons per house has decreased from 4.7 in 1891 to 4.4 in 1911.

The supervision over the construction of new houses is carried out by the Surveyor, and the drainage of new houses is submitted to a water test before passing.

OVERCROWDING, 1912.

Inmates.	M.	F.	Total.	Cubic Feet required.	Bedrooms.	Remarks.
Over ten	2	1	3	1800 {	2	Abated on informal notice
Under ten	2	4	6		751 Cub. ft.	
Over ten	1	1	2	1050 {	1	Abated on informal notice
Under ten	3	—	3		670 Cub. ft.	
Over ten	1	1	2	1200 {	1	Abated on informal notice
Under ten	2	2	4		670 Cub. ft.	
Over ten	1	1	2	1050 {	1	Abated on informal notice
Under ten	1	2	3		670 Cub. ft.	
Over ten	2	2	4	1500 {	1	Abated on informal notice
Under ten	1	1	2		670 Cub. ft.	
Over ten	1	1	2	1350 {	2	Abated on informal notice
Under ten	3	2	5		751 Cub. ft.	
Over ten	1	1	2	900 {	1	Abated on informal notice
Under ten	—	2	2		670 Cub. ft.	
Over ten	5	3	8	3450 {	3	Abated on informal notice
Under ten	1	6	7		2,883 Cub. ft.	
Over ten	1	1	2	1350 {	2	Abated on informal notice
Under ten	1	4	5		751 Cub. ft.	
Over ten	1	1	2	1350 {	2	Abated on informal notice
Under ten	3	2	5		751 Cub. ft.	

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Staff.—This consists of a Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, both whole-time officials. In addition the services of the late

holder of the office of Sanitary Inspector are retained as Assistant Inspector and for the purpose of administration of the Canal Boats Acts, and he also performs the duties of Steward of the Small-pox Hospital.

The Sanitary Inspector is the official designated for the purpose of the Housing (Inspection of District) Order. It may here be well to state that in view of the large and increasing nature of his general duties, the Sanitary Inspector's work under this Order has been restricted to the inspection of the such houses as would appear to be most in need of repairs, and under present circumstances it is impossible to expect a complete house-to-house inspection of any considerable area of the District. At the same time, as will be seen from the portion of this Report that deals with Housing, the Inspector has accomplished excellent work in the way of obtaining improvements in a large number of dilapidated houses.

Hospital Accommodation.—The Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hospital at Catherine-de-Barnes has amply satisfied the needs of the two Districts during the year. Fourteen beds are provided for scarlet fever, six for diphtheria, and four for enteric fever. As will be seen from Table II., fifty-three cases of scarlet fever and six of diphtheria were removed during the year from the Solihull District for treatment at this Hospital.

The Small-pox Hospital at Sheldon in the Meriden Rural District serves the same two Districts and is under the same committee as the Hospital already mentioned. This Hospital can provide for sixteen cases, and is kept in a state of readiness by the resident caretaker and his wife under the direction of the Steward. No case was admitted during the year.

Adoptive Acts.—I am indebted to the Clerk to the Council for the following list of Acts or parts of Acts adopted, and of Urban Powers obtained :—

SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ACTS OR PARTS OF ACTS ADOPTED.

Date of Adoption.	Act.	Provisions adopted.	Date of operation.
30th Oct., 1889	Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	The whole of the Act	5th Dec., 1889
21st Jan., 1891	Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	Ditto	1st Mar., 1891
21st Jan., 1891	Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	The provisions of part 3 applicable in Rural Sanitary Districts and referred to in Section 50	1st Mar., 1891
22nd Oct., 1907	Ditto	The provision of sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, so much of Sec. 23 relating to the extension of Sec. 157 of the P.H. Act, 1875, 25, Sub. Sec. 2 of Sec. 26, 28 relating to the extension of Sec. 116 to 119, inclusive of the P.H. Act, 1875, 32, 33, 47, 48, and 49 (Aspley with Fordhall)	1st Dec., 1907
22nd Oct., 1907	Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	The whole of the Act (Aspley with Fordhall)	1st Dec., 1907
12th Dec., 1911	Notification of Births Act, 1907	The whole of the Act	15th Apr 1912
6th Feb., 1912	Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	The provisions relating to acute Poliomyelitis and to Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1st Apr., 1912

SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ORDERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD investing Solihull Union Rural Sanitary Authority and the above-named Council with Urban Powers so far as regards the Rural District of Solihull.

Date of Order.	Powers conferred.	Name of Parish.
July 15, 1874	<i>Section 32 of L.G. Act, 1858</i> (with respect to the various matters mentioned in that Section so far as the Powers under that Section are not already conferred upon the Sanitary Authority in pursuance of Section 8 of the Public Health Act, 1872, and Section 5 of the Sanitary Act, 1868)	Whole of District.
	<i>Section 34 of L.G. Act, 1858</i> (with respect to various matters mentioned in that Section)	Ditto
	<i>Section 45 of L.G. Act, 1858</i> (with respect to Slaughter-houses)	Ditto
May 20, 1891	<i>Provisions of Section 150 (except so far as they relate to sewerage) and of Section 152 of the Public Health Act, 1875</i> , so far as regards St. Bernard's Road	Solihull.
Dec. 24, 1891	<i>Sections 112, 113, 114, and 115 of Public Health Act, 1875</i> (with respect to Offensive Trades—Byelaws as to—&c.)	Ditto
	<i>Section 160 of Public Health Act, 1875</i> (with respect to ruinous or dangerous buildings)	Ditto
	<i>Section 38 of Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890</i> (with respect to Bye-Laws for the prevention of danger from Whirligigs, Shooting Galleries, &c.)	Ditto
Dec. 7, 1892	<i>Section 155 of Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 3 of Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888</i> , with respect to regulation of Building Lines, &c.	Knowle and Solihull.
July 17, 1893	<i>Provisions of Private Street Works Act, 1892 (except as to sewerage)</i> so far as regards Ball's Road	Solihull
Nov. 21, 1893	<i>Provisions of Section 26 of the Public Health Act, 1875</i> , so far as they relate to the erection of a Building over a Sewer	Knowle and Solihull
July 12, 1898	<i>Provisions of Private Street Works Act, 1892 (except as to Sewering)</i> so far as regards Gladstone and Granville Roads	Knowle
Feb. 8, 1899	Ordering and determining expenses in connection with removal of House Refuse and cleansing earth closets, privies, ash-pits, and cesspools within Contributory Place of Knowle to be "Special Expenses"	Knowle

Sept. 20, 1900	<i>Provisions of 1st paragraph of Section 161 and the Provisions of Section 163 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (with respect to Public Lighting)</i>	Solihull
Jan. 9, 1901	<i>Section 197 of Public Health Act, 1875 (with respect to the provision of Offices)</i>	Whole of District
Dec. 1, 1902	<i>Section 19 of Private Street Works Act, 1892 (with respect to "The Avenue")</i>	Solihull
Jan. 4, 1904	<i>Sections 45 and 149 of Public Health Act, 1875 (with respect to (45) Deposit of House Refuse, &c., and (149) Vesting of Streets, &c., in Urban Authority)</i>	Whole of District
June 6, 1905	<i>Section 19 of Private Street Works Act, 1892 (with respect to Ashleigh Road)</i>	Solihull
July 6, 1907	<i>So much of Section 42 of Public Health Act, 1875, as relates to Watering of Streets</i>	Knowle
April 29, 1908	<i>Provisions of Section 44 (2nd paragraph), Section 169 (2nd paragraph) of the Public Health Act, 1875 (with respect to Slaughter-houses)</i>	In that part of District where not already in force
	<i>Section 169 (3rd paragraph) and Section 170 of the Public Health Act, 1875</i>	Whole of District
	<i>Sections 29, 30, and 31 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890</i>	Ditto
Dec. 10, 1908	<i>Provisions of Section 155 and Section 157 (so much as is not already in force) of the Public Health Act, 1857 (Building Line, etc.)</i>	In that part of District where not already in force
	<i>Provisions of Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888</i>	Ditto
	<i>Provisions of Section 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (with respect to Hackney Carriages)</i>	Knowle and Solihull
	<i>Provisions of Town Police Clauses Act, 1889 (with respect to Hackney Carriages and Omnibuses)</i>	Ditto
April 20, 1911	<i>Provisions of Section 160 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (with respect to the naming of streets and numbering of houses)</i>	Ditto
	<i>Provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892 (with respect to Alderbrook Road, Solihull)</i>	Solihull
Sept. 25, 1912	<i>Provisions of Section 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (with respect to fires)</i>	Whole of Solihull

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One hundred and one cases of acute infectious disease were notified during the year, comparing with 58 during 1911 and 165 during 1910. Table II gives the statistical details and areas of occurrence.

Diphtheria.—Thirteen cases of this disease were notified during the year, but with the exception of an outbreak at the Solihull Workhouse, no epidemic was at any time threatened, and no schools were infected as was the case last year. Three deaths from this cause occurred at the Isolation Hospital, one of a patient from an outside District, one of a child belonging to an outside District who had been resident at the Workhouse, and one of another child from the Workhouse who belonged to the Solihull District. With regard to the outbreak at this institution I presented the following Report to the Guardians on March 18th, 1912, and would here note the success that attended the removal of the “carriers” from the Workhouse to the Hospital for treatment. These children were not discharged until their throats ceased to show diphtheria bacilli, and no further case occurred at the Workhouse after their removal. These are not included as cases in Table II.

“As requested I beg to report as follows with reference to the recent outbreak of diphtheria at the Union Workhouse, Solihull, and with reference to the various insanitary conditions which have been discovered there as a result of inspection.

“Three children have been notified as suffering from diphtheria from the Children’s Ward of the Infirmary, and removed to the Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hospital, where two of the three subsequently died. The last of these cases was notified on March 1st.

“I have made three visits to the institution, and, in consultation with the Medical Officer, have examined a large number of children who had been in direct or indirect contact with the cases of diphtheria.

“The nurse of the Children’s Ward, and eight children—six from the Infirmary, and two from the House—as well as a youth recently admitted to the adult Ward of the Infirmary, were reported by Birmingham University to have the infection of diphtheria in nose and throat. Although such individuals cannot be said to be suffering from diphtheria, they can undoubtedly infect others with the disease in all its malignancy.

“These ten individuals were removed to the Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hospital for thorough treatment of nose and throat, and will be discharged from there as soon as the University report that they are free from the infection of diphtheria.

“Altogether thirty inmates have been examined bacteriologically, and as only these ten have been reported upon as infective, I hope that the infection is now controlled.

“Whilst it is now impossible to say how the infection originally entered the Institution, inspection has revealed a number of defects in sanitation which undoubtedly would tend to the spread of infectious throat condition.

“Mr. Chard, the Sanitary Inspector for Solihull, has drawn up a detailed Report on the drainage of the Institution, with which I fully agree after examination of the defects mentioned. I understand that many defects have already been remedied. I would especially emphasise the need for systematic weekly examination of the whole of the drainage system. Unless this is regularly and thoroughly carried out on intelligent lines, trouble is bound to ensue.

“I would also emphasise Mr. Chard’s remarks on the closet accommodation for the Children’s Department. This should be replaced by a sufficient number of pedestal closets, and the ventilation should have no connection with the adjoining meal-room.

“Finally the provision of a small isolation block for infectious cases is a necessity for the safety of the inmates. Cases where the diagnosis is not sufficiently definite for immediate removal to the Isolation Hospital could thus be provided for apart from other inmates, and other conditions which it is undesirable to treat in a general Ward—such as ringworm—could be treated there.”

Scarlet Fever.—From Table II. it will be seen that the special incidence of the 76 cases of this disease was at Solihull and Shirley, 24 cases occurring at the former and 22 at the latter. The direct communication existing with Birmingham, where this disease has been prevalent, accounts for this fact. At both the Shirley Council and Church of England Schools the Easter Holidays were extended on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever, and a thorough disinfection and cleansing of the premises carried out.

On the whole the type has been mild, and no deaths have resulted.

Enteric Fever.—Only two cases of this disease were notified during the year, one at Solihull and one at Olton. In both cases the disease was probably contracted outside, and in one of the two the patient, who subsequently died at the General Hospital, Birmingham, did not belong to the District.

The following Table shows the extent to which the County scheme has been utilised for the free bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University.

		Positive.		Negative.		Total.
Diphtheria	...	31	...	102	...	133
Enteric Fever...		Nil	...	3	...	3
Phthisis	...	3	...	9	...	12
						<hr/> 148

Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.—Whooping cough was prevalent at Balsall in the spring, and at Olton in the summer. One death was due to this disease at Lapworth early in the year, but the infection was not widespread in this part of the District.

Measles was very prevalent in the latter part of the year, as will be seen from the list of school closures. Knowle and Bentley Heath were affected in the summer with german measles, which for the most part was quite mild in character.

In November and December, however, ordinary measles of a severe type was very widespread in the same part of the District as well as at Packwood and Salter Street. Three deaths were due to this cause at Knowle, one at Bentley Heath, and one at Packwood.

The following is a list of elementary schools closed in the District during the year on account of infectious disease :—

- Shirley Council Infants', scarlet fever, Mar. 13 to Apr. 22.
- Shirley C.E. Mixed, scarlet fever, Mar. 13 to April 22.
- Balsall Street, whooping cough, April 26 to June 3.
- Knowle Infants', german measles, June 12 to July 15.
- Knowle Mixed, german measles, June 21 to July 15.
- Bentley Heath, german measles, July 1 to July 15.
- Olton C.E., whooping cough, July 22 to end of summer holidays.
- Salter Street, measles, Nov. 13 to end of year.
- Knowle Infants', measles, Nov. 25 to end of year.
- Knowle Mixed, measles, Nov. 29 to end of year.
- Bentley Heath, measles, Dec. 11 to end of year.
- Packwood, measles, Dec. 12 to end of year.
- Lapworth, measles, Dec. 16 to end of year.

As already mentioned, the two schools at Shirley were disinfected during closure, but in the other cases ordinary cleansing without formalin spraying was carried out by the School Authorities.

The school teachers of the District carefully follow the rules laid down by the County Council with regard to exclusion of members of infected families from school, which rules are based upon the Local Government Board's Memorandum of 1909. Notifications of all infectious disease occurring amongst school children are duly forwarded from the schools to myself. In spite, however, of all precautions possible under the circumstances, the onset of the epidemics as mentioned above was not, it would appear, much delayed or mitigated.

Though these informal intimations of otherwise non-notifiable cases of infectious disease are of great use, it would be quite impossible to keep each case under supervision without a special emergency staff.

The impossibility under present circumstances of regular official action following upon the presence of measles in a home tends to confirm the general mistaken belief that this disease is of much less importance than those which must by law be notified, and which are kept under inspection and control by the Sanitary Authority either at home or in Hospital. It cannot be too strongly urged upon parents that measles is the most deadly of the common infectious diseases, not only in its immediate effects, but also in its influence in leaving the child a prey to other diseases in later life. If this were more generally realised, medical advice would be called in at the first symptoms of the disease, and as much care taken to prevent other children being infected as at present is taken in the case of scarlet fever. The carelessness with which the disease is regarded by parents is very largely the cause of its rapid spread and its fatal results.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 58 cases of phthisis were notified in the District, 3 under the Poor-law Regulations, 5 from Hospitals, and 50 from private practice.

Thirteen deaths were due to this disease, this number being precisely the same as during 1911.

By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health I have supplied him every week with lists of new cases of phthisis notified, and the County Health Visitor has visited and given advice where such appeared necessary. Through this arrangement I have from time to time received valuable information as to defective conditions discovered in the patients' homes, and steps have been taken to remedy these.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where they are desirable. After deaths from phthisis and after removals of phthisical patients when the circumstances require it, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector and the bedding removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

On April 30th I made the following report to the Council :—

“TREATMENT OF CERTAIN CASES OF PHTHISIS.

“MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

“In connection with the compulsory notification of all cases of phthisis which came into force at the beginning of the present year, I have received various enquiries as to the possibility of the Council exercising its powers either in sending certain poorer patients to a sanatorium, or in providing ‘shelters’ for their treatment at home.

“Two recent cases I have undertaken to bring before you to-day.

“In the first case, that of a girl aged 17, the doctor is anxious that she should be treated out of doors at her own home, and asks if it is possible for the Council to lend a ‘shelter.’

“Such shelters are very simple structures, which have been used with great success in some rural districts either in place of sanatoria, or to enable patients who have been treated at sanatoria to continue the treatment at home.

“They are made in sections, and can be lent successively to any number of patients for use at home. The cost is estimated at about £9 each.

“The second case is that of a girl aged 14, for whom sanatorium treatment is most desirable, if possible followed up by ‘shelter’ treatment at home.

“A very suitable sanatorium has a vacancy for this case at one guinea a week, but this is quite beyond the means of the girl’s relatives.

“It is extremely desirable that the Council should take further steps with regard to phthisis in the District, at at present action is limited to remedy of sanitary defects in consumptive homes, and disinfection.

“As I have before pointed out, the death-rate from consumption and allied diseases appears to be on the increase in the District, and at the present time there are some thirty cases of phthisis which have been notified as living in the District.”

The Council decided to authorise the purchase of three shelters, and also arranged for the removal of the case mentioned to a sanatorium. Since then the number of shelters in use have been increased to five, one having been presented by an anonymous donor and the other handed over by the Guardians, who had no immediate use for it at the Workhouse.

Two of the shelters have been used by insured patients, both men, and the County Insurance Committee have arranged to pay the Council for their loan. The other three are in use by non-insured persons.

No difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable sites for these structures in the patient's back garden or elsewhere, and although it is early to speak of arrest in these cases so treated, it is certain that, where sufficient time has elapsed, marked benefit has followed this method of treatment. This has been especially the case where the patient has had the advantage of a stay at a sanatorium as an introduction to the open air life that is possible at home with these structures.

A further benefit arises from the fact that the patient, who is usually infectious to others, is thus removed from the close association with the rest of his family, which is otherwise the necessary accompaniment of a chronic illness in a small cottage.

Only two of the five shelters have so far been used by men, but it is interesting to add that in one of these cases the patient has been enabled to continue light work, and thus assist in maintaining his family.

In December the Council decided to pay the expense of another case of phthisis at a Sanatorium.

In the absence of a County scheme the services of a Tuberculosis Officer have not been available, and it has not been possible to attempt to ascertain the existence of unrecognised cases in association with notified cases of the disease. There can, however, be very little doubt that the number of notified cases does not nearly represent the amount of phthisis present in the District.

No innovations, either on this point or with regard to the treatment of known cases, beyond what has been mentioned, would appear possible for the District Council until the County Sanatorium and staff of Tuberculosis Officials are available.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Twenty-one deaths of infants were registered during the year, which is the lowest number since 1897, giving the infant mortality rate of 58 per thousand births.

Table IV. sets forth the various causes of infant deaths, fifteen of which were due to congenital causes of different types. One death only was due to infectious disease, namely measles. No death was due to infantile diarrhoea, doubtless partly owing to the absence of hot weather during the summer.

The Notification of Births Act came into force on April 15th, and on the whole has been well observed. Weekly lists of births have been regularly forwarded by me to the County officials, and a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitor. My connection with the working of the Act, however, is limited at the present time to the routine of receiving and transmitting notifications of birth, and also endeavouring, by means of information supplied by Registrars, to trace such births as have not been notified, with a view to securing more general observance of the Act. I am therefore not able to incorporate under this heading reports of Health Visitors as suggested by the Local Government Board.

Opthalmia neonatorum does not receive any special administrative effort in the District beyond what is possible under the Notification of Births. As the Local Government Board have under consideration the question of making of this disease notifiable, I have not advised the Council to extend the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act to include it, although I understand that the services of the County staff will be available for following up cases when they are discovered.

As it has been stated on good authority that over ninety per cent. of all cases of blindness are the direct result of this disease, there can be no question as to the desirability of its notification where means exist to deal with the cases as they arise.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

On October 18th a Local Government Board Inquiry was held with reference to the loan for the proposed new Burial Ground at the "Shoulder of Mutton Wood." I had previously made a number of inspections of trial holes with the Surveyor, and was able to report strongly in favour of this site. It is, moreover, situated within convenient distance of the main centres of population, Solihull, Olton, and Shirley, and should prove of the greatest benefit to this part of the District which is urgently in need of further accommodation for burial. Sanction for the loan has since been received from the Board.

On July 23rd I reported to the Council on the need for further accommodation at Temple Balsall, where the remaining free space in the Churchyard is water-logged. I am glad to say that this matter has been taken up by the Governors of Lady Leveson's Charity, and there is a prospect of the provision by them of a suitable area for burial which will be available for the parish generally.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Tables I. and III. are self explanatory, and need very little comment.

It is satisfactory to note that the general net death-rate for the District, 10.8 per thousand, is the lowest on record, being slightly lower than that for 1911.

The net number of births was 364, giving the low birth-rate of 18.9 per thousand.

These rates have been calculated upon an estimated population of 19,260, which is in all probability fairly accurate, since the recent Census figures have served to give a correct basis for estimation.

The main features in Table III. have already received comment. The number of deaths from pneumonia is high, but it is satisfactory to record that with the exception of 13 deaths from phthisis, notifiable infectious disease only accounted for a single death actually belonging to the District, in spite of the comparatively large number of cases notified.

I append the Reports of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :—

REPORT OF SURVEYOR.

TO THE SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to report that the work done in my department during the past year has been as follows, viz. :—

SOLIHULL.

HOUSE SCAVENGING.—Dumbwells emptied, 1,743 as against 1,996 in 1911; pans emptied, 18,923 as against 17,814 in 1911; tubs emptied, 39,607 as against 38,408 in 1911; ashpits emptied, 2,424 as against 2,571 in 1911. The number of loads represented by above being 14,781 as against 16,816 in 1911.

MAINTENANCE OF SEWERS.—731 loads of water, or about 292,400 gallons, as against 784 loads of water, or about 313,600 gallons in 1911.

STREET WATERING.—6,521 loads, or about 2,608,400 gallons, as against 7,994 loads, or about 3,197,600 gallons in 1911.

KNOWLE.

HOUSE SCAVENGING.—Dumbwells emptied, 170 as against 143 in 1911; pans emptied, 2,512 as against 2,522 in 1911; tubs emptied, 6,231 as against 4,351 in 1911; ashpits emptied, 848 as against 977 in 1911. The number of loads represented by above being 1,309 as against 1,610 in 1911.

MAINTENANCE OF SEWERS (Flushing).—1,309 loads of water, or about 523,600 gallons, as against 1,538 loads, or 615,200 galls. in 1911.

STREET WATERING.—1,162 loads, or about 464,800 gallons, as against 1,788 loads or about 715,200 gallons in 1911.

BUILDING PLANS.

	Houses.	Additions, &c.		Motor Houses.		Parish Room.	Schools.		Cow- sheds.	Motor Garage.	
Solihull ...	33	...	25	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2
Knowle ...	9	...	5	...	1	—	...	—	...	1	—
Tanworth	16	...	6	...	1	—	...	—	...	—	—
Packwood	3	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Balsall ...	5	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Lapworth	3	...	4	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Nuthurst	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	69		43		6		1		1	2	2

1 Hotel at Tanworth; 1 Post Office at Balsall.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. E. CURRALL,

Surveyor to the Council.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Second Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the year ending December 31st, 1912.

The Nuisances abated during that period amounted to 1,124 :— 91 houses cleansed in part or whole ; 155 defective house roofs, walls, chimneys, windows, etc., repaired ; 16 privies and ashpits repaired ; 24 privies converted into earth-closets ; 27 privies converted into water closets ; 29 pail closets converted into water closets ; 34 water closets provided with flushing cisterns ; 124 house drains partly or entirely re-laid ; 5 inspection chambers provided on existing drains ; 60 drains trapped with earthenware gullies ; 4 additional closet accommodation provided ; 3 urinals repaired or re-built ; 16 earthenware sinks and waste pipes fixed ; 77 disused dumb-wells and privypits filled up to ground level ; 22 out-houses repaired and lime-washed ; 32 yards paved ; 49 water closets and drains opened and repaired ; 46 rain water gutter and down spouts fixed or repaired ; 15 wells cleaned out and repaired ; 20 offensive accumulations removed ; 11 lots of swine or other animals (improperly kept) removed or cleansed ; 6 cases of over-crowding abated ; 94 houses disinfected after infectious disease ; 2 schools disinfected ; 117 other nuisances removed. A few notices were outstanding at the close of the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

During the year 101 cases of infectious disease were notified, viz. :— Scarlet fever 76, diphtheria 13, typhoid fever 2, erysipelas 10, and of these 53 cases of scarlet fever and 6 of diphtheria were removed to the Joint Isolation Hospital ; 49 cases of scarlet fever and 5 cases of diphtheria were discharged cured ; 2 patients from this district suffering from diphtheria died in the Hospital ; 9 scarlet fever patients remained under treatment at the end of the year.

One typhoid fever patient was admitted for treatment at General Hospital, Birmingham, and died there. Disinfectants are supplied, and all rooms, bedding, and other articles likely to retain infection are disinfected after the patient is removed to Hospital, or on recovery at home.

The necessary disinfection was carried out after 11 deaths from phthisis, and 3 from cancer.

Houses in part or whole were stripped and limewashed in 52 cases.

All children from infected houses are excluded according to the usual rules, and notices sent to the school.

Notice is also sent to the school when the house has been disinfecting, giving the date when the children may be re-admitted.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 10 registered and 5 licensed Slaughter-houses in the District, which have been frequently inspected. I continue to find it most difficult, owing to the wide area of the District, to visit at the time of slaughter.

One slaughter-house has been void during the whole year.

Several improvements have been made to slaughter-houses and premises generally, but several are far from approaching model requirements.

On the whole, the premises are kept in a satisfactory condition, but some butchers have a tendency to keep too many pigs.

Early this year I had to bring before your notice that the slaughtering of animals for the food of man was taking place other than at registered slaughter-houses. In December I caught two butchers, who were brothers, slaughtering a bullock on unlicensed premises; a full report of the circumstances was submitted to the Sanitary Committee, who recommended that proceedings should be taken against the offenders, and the Council upheld this decision.

The defendants came before the Justices at Henley on the 29th January, 1913, and were each fined 10s. and costs 33s.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Constant attention has been given to this important branch of the work during the year.

In July last I was called in by a butcher at Shirley to examine the carcase of a 2½ year old heifer, which he had slaughtered on his premises. The Medical Officer of Health also inspected the carcase; the disease was diagnosed as generalised tuberculosis, and the whole carcase, including head and viscera, was seized. A Justices' Order was obtained and the meat destroyed.

In November last I was called in by a butcher at Solihull to examine the carcase of a three-year-old bullock which had been slaughtered on his premises. The Medical Officer of Health and I agreed that the disease was tuberculosis, but in the early

stage ; the carcase, after a most careful examination, was passed, but the whole of the internal organs were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

About 39lbs. of diseased liver and the head of a cow with actinomycosis were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

It is most important that animals being slaughtered for the food of man should be carefully inspected, as the particulars above indicate.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The factories, workshops, and bakehouses on the registers number 101, viz. :—Factories 10, workshops 66, bakehouses 25. Occasional visits are made, and where a nuisance was found to exist, in or about the workshop, the owner or occupier was communicated with ; in all instances the requirements of your Inspector have been satisfactorily complied with.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of persons on the register at the end of the year is 84, comprising :—dairies and milkshops 14, cow-keepers 70.

Visits have been paid to the dairies, cow-sheds, and milkshops. The periodical limewashing of cow-sheds has been carried out.

Some cow-sheds have been re-paved and channelled, and other provided with additional light and ventilation. In several cases I have been successful in getting the manure removed a greater distance away from the cow-shed, though it is fairly common to see manure deposited in such large quantities that the animals themselves have difficulty in entering the cow-shed doors.

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

Under the Public Health (Water) Act I have issued certificates for 17 new houses. 51 samples of water have been taken and submitted to the County Analysts. 29 of which were reported to be unfit for drinking purposes.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The house-to-house inspection has been continued during the year, and in all 124 houses have been thoroughly inspected.

Owners generally have been willing to carry out suggestions made, and in many cases I have gone over the property with them, pointing out the defects and giving particulars how the repairs should be executed.

The under-mentioned repairs have been carried out on some of the smallest house property in the District, without a statutory notice being served :—

Three cottages which were in a general dilapidated condition were converted into two, giving an additional bedroom, also scullery and pantry accommodation, staircase in place of ladders, all rooms were provided with new floors, doors and windows made to open, internal walls and ceilings were cleansed and repaired, the external walls and roofs were repaired.

Many dangerous conditions were discovered and remedied. The following is a summary of the alterations and repairs carried out after inspection :—Houses cleansed in part or whole, 38 ; house walls and ceilings re-plastered, 21 ; house floors re-laid or repaired, 29 ; new doors and windows provided or repaired, 49 ; windows made to open, 17 ; defective roofs, chimneys, and walls repaired, 68 ; drains re-laid, trapped, ventilated, or disconnected, 40 ; drains opened and repaired, 11 ; earthenware sinks and waste pipes fixed in place of brick sinks, 11 ; privies converted into water closets, 4 ; privies converted into earth-closets, 16 ; closets provided with flushing cisterns, 9 ; closets re-built, 8 ; additional closet accommodation provided, 2 ; privy pits filled up to ground level and covered, 20 ; rain water gutter and down spouts fixed, 16 ; yards re-paved or repaired, 26 ; damp course provided, 8 ; wash-house and privy walls and roofs repaired, 17 ; wash-house and privy walls linewashed, 17 ; pantry provided, 4 ; scullery provided, 3 ; coal-house provided, 3 ; through ventilation provided, 3 ; dangerous buildings removed, 2 ; pigsties removed from near dwelling-house, 2 ; wells cleaned out or repaired, 6 ; wells filled up, 5 ; houses connected to public supply, 19 ; houses provided with water, 2 ; total, 476. Houses with no through ventilation, 28 ; houses with one bedroom, 24 ; houses with two bedrooms, 78 ; houses with three bedrooms, 22.

In addition to the above inspections, 189 houses have been inspected, chiefly in the Blossomfield and Shirley Districts, with regard to their drainage, sanitary convenience, and water supply. 124 of the houses have been connected to the new sewer, and the drains re-laid, sanitary accommodation and water supply improved where found necessary. The number of privies which were converted into water closets was 27, and the number of pail closets converted into water closets, 29.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED H. CHARD,

Sanitary Inspector.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF SOLIHULL.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES'
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1912.

				Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances Abated after Notice.
					Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools—							
Foul Conditions		...	...	137	—	52	91
Structural Defects		...	...	73	—	35	155
Overcrowding		...	...	19	—	3	6
Unfit for Habitation		...	...	54	3	9	6
Lodging Houses		...	...	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops		...	...	18	—	1	3
Cow Sheds		...	...	119	—	8	20
Bakehouses		...	...	40	—	3	12
Slaughter-houses		...	...	173	—	4	21
Canal Boats		...	...	58	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies		...	...	43	—	36	93
Deposits of Refuse and Manure		...	...	39	—	8	20
Water Closets		...	...	18	—	19	83
House Drainage—							
Defective Traps		...	...	27	—	41	60
No Disconnection		...	...	—	—	—	2
Other Faults		...	...	117	—	91	201
Water Supply		...	...	107	2	37	60
Pigsties		...	...	14	—	3	5
Animals improperly kept		...	...	19	—	5	6
Offensive Trades		...	...	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances		...	...	3	—	—	—
Other Nuisances		...	...	172	—	47	131
Ash-bins Provided		...	...	—	—	2	5
Rain Water Gutter, and Down							
Spouts fixed		...	...	72	—	10	46
TOTALS				1322	5	414	1026

Seizures of Unwholesome Food (voluntary surrender)	...	6
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	...	—
Ditto of Food found Adulterated	...	—
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis	...	51
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use	...	29

NOTE.—Where an inspection or notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	...	20
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	94
Schools ditto ditto ditto	...	2
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...	—

ALFRED H. CHARD, Inspector of Nuisances.

SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

Annual Report for 1912 on Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	10	.....	.....
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	93	17	.....
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	.....	.....	.....
Total	103	17	.....

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	14	14	.....	.....
Want of ventilation ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overcrowding ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Nuisances	6	6	.....	.....
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	1	.....	.....
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	.....
	not separate for sexes ... ..	.....	.....	.....
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22	21	.....	.....

SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.							Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108			Instances	Orders made (Section 110)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110)
	Lists received from Employers.			Notices served on keepers as to sending lists.	Prosecutions		Instances	Notices Served	Prosecutions				
	Sending twice in the year		Sending once in the year		Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists					Failing to send Lists			
	Lists	Outworkers. Con-tractors			Work-men.	Lists								Work-lucn.
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c. (2) Cleaning and washing... Household Linen Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets Curtains & Furniture Hangings Furniture and Upholstery Electro-plate File making Brass and Brass Articles Fur pulling Cables and Chains Anchors and Grapnels Cart Gear Locks, Latches and Keys Umbrellas, &c. Artificial Flowers Nets, other than wire nets Tents Sacks Racquet and tennis balls Paper Bags and Boxes Brush making Pea picking Feather sorting Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.... Stuffed Toys Basket making Chocolates and sweetmeats Total				3		3							

SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.								Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	{	Factories	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	66
		Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total number of Workshops on the Register								101

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	.....
Action taken in matters referred { Notified by H.M. Inspector... ...	2
by H.M. Inspector as remediable { under the Public Health Acts, ...	
but not under the Factory and { Reports (of action taken) sent to ...	.....
Workshop Act (s. 5) { H.M. Inspector	
Other ... ..	.....
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101).—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	.....
In use at end of the year ... ..	.....

TABLE I.
SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	17,230	337	.....	19·6	215	12·5	32	8	20	59	191	11·1
1908	17,640	374	.....	21·2	249	14·1	32	15	29	77	232	13·2
1909	18,040	347	.....	19·2	251	13·9	33	8	26	75	226	12·5
1910	18,450	366	.....	19·8	259	14·0	42	20	29	79	237	12·8
1911	18,860	342	332	17·6	247	13·1	51	10	27	81	206	10·9
1912	19,260	367	364	18·9	219	11·4	31	20	21	58	208	10·8

*Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated Population.

The following provisional figures supplied by the Registrar-General are appended for comparison :—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATE IN THE YEAR 1912.
Annual Rates per 1,000 living.

				Births.	Deaths.		Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
					Crude.	Corrected*.	
England and Wales	...	...	...	23·8	13·3	13·3	95
95 Great Towns, including London	...	...	...	24·9	13·8	14·6	101
146 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	23·8	12·4	13·0	99
England and Wales, less the 241 towns	...	...	...	22·6	12·9	12·1	86
London	...	...	...	24·7	13·6	14·3	90

*The corrected death-rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the age and sex constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales, as enumerated in 1901. The corrections applied to the crude rates have been necessarily based upon the constitution of the populations of the areas as enumerated in 1901, and are therefore only approximately applicable to the conditions of 1912.

TABLE II.—SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1912.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.										Total Cases removed to Hospital.			
	At Ages.—Years.							Baddesley (Linton.	Balsall.	Barston.	Knowle.	Lapworth.	Packwood.	Hockley Heath.	Solihull.	Earlswood.	Shirley.		Olton.	Tanworth.	
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.														65 and upwards.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	13	...	2	6	1	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	10	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	76	1	18	52	4	1	...	...	6	...	5	4	1	...	24	...	22	8	5	...	53
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	58	...	...	8	13	27	9	1	7	...	13	1	1	5	14	1	3	12	1	...	...
Totals	159	1	20	66	20	36	12	4	14	1	19	6	5	5	50	1	28	21	7	...	59

Isolation Hospitals: Solihull and Meriden Joint Small-pox Hospital (at Sheldon, in the Meriden R.D.); Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hospital (at Catherine-de-Barnes, in the Solihull R.D.)

TABLE III.
SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified Uncertified	206 2	21	6	10 1	2	8	28	46	85 1	.....
Enteric Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	5	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Influenza	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	2	.....	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancer, Malignant Disease	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	14	2
Rheumatic Fever	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Organic Heart Disease	21	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	14	.....
Bronchitis	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	16	2	2	1	.....	1	3	3	4	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Alcoholism	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	3	2
Puerperal Fever... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide... ..	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Suicides	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Other Defined Diseases	66	6	.....	.....	.....	2	3	17	38	18
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
All Causes	208	21	6	11	2	8	28	46	86	36

TABLE IV.
SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1912. NETT DEATHS FROM
STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	Certified ...	12	.....	1	2	15	2	1	2	1	21
	Uncertified ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Small-pox ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Chicken-pox ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Measles ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
{ Scarlet Fever ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Whooping Cough... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Diphtheria and Croup ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Erysipelas ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Convulsions... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
{ Laryngitis ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Bronchitis .. ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
{ Diarrhœa ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Enteritis ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Gastritis ... ..		.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
{ Syphilis ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Rickets ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Suffocation, overlying ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Injury at Birth ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Atelectasis ... ..		.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
{ Congenital Malformations ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
{ Premature Birth ... ..		.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
{ Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus... ..		.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
{ Other Causes ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
All causes		12	.....	1	2	15	2	1	2	1	21

Nett Births in the Year:—Legitimate, 357 ; Illegitimate, 7.

Nett Deaths in the Year of:—Legitimate Infants, 20 ; Illegitimate Infants, 1.



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